A. R. TURNBULL, Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur. OFFICE.—Corner Main and River Sts., Moose Jaw, Assa.

WM. GRAYSON, Barrister, Attorney Conveyancer, Notary Public, Etc. Office Main St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T. Agent for the Canada Northwest Land Company, Limited, and the Trustees of Moose Jaw Town Site.

J. G. GORDON, Barrister, Advocate, Notary Public, Etc. OFFICE.—Main Street, Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

O. B. FYSH, LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the North West Territories. Sales of Live Stock will receive special attention. All orders promptly attended to. Office—High Street Moose Jaw.

OTTAWA HOTEL. This hotel has been recently refurnished and is now first-class in every respect. H. BATES, Prop.

BRUNSWICK HOTEL River Street. First class accommodation for the travelling public. Commercial and Sample Rooms. JAS. OSTRANDER, Proprietor.

H. C. ROBISON, Grain and Commission Merchant. Agent for Paterson Bros., Woodstock, Ont., Manufacturers of Implements.

J. W. BRADSHAW, Contractor and Builder. Sash and Doors made to order on short notice.

F. G. HERRLER, Contractor for Stone and Brickwork. Kalsomining Etc., Manitoba St., Moose Jaw.

JOHN DICKENSON Builder and Contractor, Plans and Specifications furnished. All work guaranteed.

S. J. HOLBROOK, Veterinary Surgeon, Diseases of Horses & Cattle treated. Infirmary Stable in connection.

WESTERN HOPE L. O. L., NO. 1542 meets Monday, on or before the full of the moon, in the Orange Hall: Annable Block Mainstreet, Moose Jaw. N. W. T.; Wm Hannah W. M.; P. Waller, D. M.; H. Carter, Rec Secy.

VALLEY LODGE No. 1, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday at 20 o'clock, in the Oddfellow's Hall, on Mainstreet. Visiting brethren always welcome.
O. B. FYSH, N. G. J. MAIR, Rec. Secy.

SEYMOUR N. De P. GREEN, Agent for North Western Masonic Aid Association, of Chicago Sixteenth year. The largest, most Prosperous and Best. 48,153 Certificates in force on March 1st, 1889.

Division A Benefit $2,500 ... Fee ... $12.00.
B " 5,000 ... " ... 17.00.
C " 7,000 ... " ... 10.00.
D " 1,500 ... " ... 11.00.

Open to Masons and non-Masons.

MOOSE JAW LODGE, No. 26. A. F. & A. M., G. R. M., meets on the second Tuesday evening in every month in the Masonic Hall on Main Street. Brethren visiting the town cordially welcomed.
E. H. LOWE, W. M. S. N. De P. GREEN, Secretary.

The Equitable Life Assurance Socy.

The Largest, Strongest and Most Profitable Life Insurance Company in the World.

The Equitable has for the past nine years been ranked in Largest Annual New Business and has held the Largest Percent. Surplus.

Total Insurance	$349,216,126
New Business	155,855,565
Assets	80,544,928
Surplus	78,294,745
Gem. Gov't. Deposit	198,800

Inquire for Illustration of Cost and Profit Returns.
J. T. SIMPSON, Manager for Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

Protect Yourself Against Fire.

Phœnix	London, England
Queen	London & Liverpool
Western	Toronto, Canada.
British American	" "

Applications for Insurance in any the above Companies received by
SEYMOUR N. DE. P. GREEN, Agent.

R. McDOUGALL,
DEALER IN
LUMBER
AND
BUILDING MATERIAL.
Office and Yard Fairford Street, East

CITY
SHAVING PARLOR.

THE ONLY FIRST CLASS SHOP IN THE WEST.

BEST BRANDS OF CIGARS ALWAYS ON HAND.

R. HOCKLEY, Artist.

NEW LIVERY.

IF YOU WANT A FIRST-CLASS HORSE AND RIG,
Call and see J. T. Jackson. None but the very best Kept.

CATTLE AND HORSES HERDED

J. T. JACKSON.
High Street. Moose Jaw.

THE TIMES.

VOL. II.—NO. 1. MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., APRIL 25, 1890. JAMES N. McDONALD, Editor and Proprietor

T. W. ROBINSON.

POTATOES!

JUST RECEIVED A CAR - LOAD

From Ontario.

-POTATOES-

T. W. ROBINSON,

Main Street, - - Moose Jaw

E. A. BAKER & CO.,
— Have on Hand —
SEED WHEAT,
SEED OATS, (Black & White.)
SEED BARLEY,
SEED PEAS,
GRASS AND GARDEN SEED,
Also, Chopped Feed, Shorts, Bran, Four, Etc.

A Car Load of POTATOES Just Arrived!
— Our Stock of —
Hardware, Tinware, Groceries and Provisions
Always complete and at honest living Prices.—Every Article bearing its own Profit.
BLUE-STONE! BLUE-STONE!
Farmers Should All Use It.
Everybody Invited to Call
MAIN STREET MOOSE JAW

LUMBER
Laths, Mouldings,
Shingles, Tar Felt,
HARD COAL AND WOOD,
Doors, Window
Brown Building Paper Glass, etc.
Storm Windows and Doors in Stock and Made to Order.

Clear Red Cedar From British Columbia.
Clear White Pine From Ontario.
Oak, Maple, Ash and Basswood, 2 and 3 Ply Metal Brand Roofing.
LIME, RETAIL AND IN CAR LOTS.
COMMON SENSE SASH BALANCES.
Window and Door Frames Made to Order on Short Notice.
J. T. SIMPSON,
General Commission Merchant and Insurance Agent

STRAY from the farm of the undersigned, on or about Feb. 15th, One Spotted Cow Red and White, heavy in Calf. Finder rewarded for notifying. HIRAM CLINE. 6-7-7.

NOTICE.

Public Notice is hereby given that all Yards and Premises must be cleaned up and put in proper Sanitary Condition before May 1st, otherwise offending parties will be prosecuted according to By-Law.
H. WALKER, Inspector.
Moose Jaw, April 16th, 1890.

Valuable Property For Sale.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock, noon, of Thursday, May 15th next for the purchase of lots 11 and 12, Block 79 Moose Jaw, with the buildings thereon, the property of the Temperance Colonization Society, (Ltd.) Tenders may be for the whole property in block, or for the Office, Warehouse and Lots Separately. Any information will be given by the undersigned on the premises. Terms Cash. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
H. McDOUGALL, Agent for Owners.

AUCTION SALE
—OF VALUABLE—
FARM PROPERTY

There will be offered for sale by Public Auction by
OSWALD B. FYSH, Auctioneer,
under instructions from Richard Bogue and Hugh McDougall, Executors of the late Jane Miller, at the
TIMES PRINTING HOUSE,
Main Street,
in the Town of Moose Jaw, on
Wednesday, the Thirtieth Day of April, A.D. 1890,
at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon the following lands and premises viz:—The South West 1/4 of Sec. 32, in Tp. 16 in Range 28, West 2nd M.

There are on the Premises a comfortable frame house, a stable, and about forty acres of cultivated land. This property is well situated being about five miles from Moose Jaw.

Terms Cash.
WM. GRAYSON,
Advocate for the Executors' the Vendors
Dated at the Town of Moose Jaw, this 18th day of April, a. D., 1890

NEW
BUTCHER SHOP!
I have opened up a
NEW : MEAT : MARKET,
On Main Street, one door north of McBride's Shoe Shop, and am prepared to supply the people of Moose Jaw with all kinds of
FRESH MEATS,
—and—
GAME in SEASON.
We have the Choicest Meat on the market.
All Orders Promptly Attended to.
Prices To Suit Customers.
Free Delivery. Terms Cash.
A. GAUDRY, Prop.

WALL PAPER!
WALL PAPER!
WALL PAPER!
Call and examine BOLES Patterns before buying.
SOMETHING NICE!
CHLORIDE OF LIME,
—and—
SULPHATE OF IRON,
For Disinfectants,
Now is the time to use it.
—For Sale at—
BOLE'S DRUG STORE.

JAMES BRASS,
Contractor and Builder.
Plans and Specifications Furnished.
Estimates Furnished on Application.
SASHES, DOORS, FRAME, & BLINDS, etc.
Furnished on Short Notice.
First-class Workmanship Guaranteed.
JAMES BRASS
River St. East MOOSE JAW

CATTLE HERDED.
The undersigned wishes to inform the people of Moose Jaw and vicinity that he will start a herd of cattle on May 1st. All cattle must be branded before accepted. Abundance of good feed and water, and careful Herdsman provided. Terms $1.00 per head for season. T. E. McWILLIAMS.

NEW FIRM!
BATE & FERGUSON,
BUTCHERS.
CHOICEST MEATS of all kinds on hand.
Main Street, : : : Moose Jaw
I wish to thank the people of Moose Jaw for their liberal patronage, and in future you will find me on the opposite side of the street, and will always be pleased to see you.
HARRY BATE, manager.

St. John's College School,
QU'APPELLE STATION, ASSA.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS
Classical and Commercial Education: Pupils prepared for Teachers: University and other examinations: the new building which is furnished with every requisite will be opened on MAY 3rd, 1890.
For prospectus and term apply to
REV. W. NICOLLS,
51 QuAppelle Station, Assa.

JUST ARRIVED!
FROM ONTARIO,
A car Load of First-Class
Horses, Brood Mares, General Purpose and Driving Horses,
which are now —
FOR SALE.
THOS. FRANKS.

STOCK FOR SERVICE!

The undersigned has a thoroughbred Durham Bull, and a pure bred White Suffolk boar for Service at his place. Terms for Bull $2.00, Terms for Boar $2.00, which must be paid strictly at time of Service. Parties indebted will please bear this in mind
Benj. Smith,
Sec. 20, Tp. 17, R. 27, W. 2nd.

SHERIFF'S SALE

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.
Judicial District of Western Assiniboia.
TO WIT:
By virtue of a Writ of Execution, issued out of the High Court of Justice, Regina District, at the suit of Jefferson Davies Williams and Juliet Fellard to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of EDWIN C. K. DAVIES, I have seized and taken into Execution all the right, title and interest of the said Edwin C. K. Davies, to and in the following lands and tenements, viz: The north east quarter of Section Twenty nine (29) in Township Sixteen (16) in Range Twenty six, (26) west of the second principal Meridian, in the North West Territories which said right, title and interest I shall offer for sale on
Saturday the First Day of February 1890,
—at my office in the—
COURT HOUSE, IN The Town of Regina,
at the hour of twelve o'clock noon.
The above sale is postponed until the 15th day of February, 1890, at the same hour and place.
JAMES H. BENSON, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Regina, Feb. 1st, 1890.
The above sale is further postponed until Saturday the 15th day of March, A. D., 1890, at same hour and place.
JAS. H. BENSON, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Regina Feb. 18th, 1890.
The above sale is further postponed until Saturday the 29th day of March, 1890, at same hour and place.
JAMES H. BENSON, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Regina, March 15th, 1890.

The above sale has been further postponed until Saturday, the 5th day of April, 1890, at same hour and place
Sheriff's Office, Regina, March 29th, 1890.
Jas. H. Benson, Sheriff.

The above sale has been further postponed until Saturday the Nineteenth day of April, 1890, at the same hour and place
Dated, Sheriff's Office, Regina, April 5th, 1890
J. H. BENSON, Sheriff
The above sale has been further postponed until Saturday, the third day of May, A. D., 1890, at the same hour and place.
Dated, April 19th, 1890, Sheriff's Office, Regina, N. W. T.
JAS. H. BENSON, Sheriff.

FARM FOR SALE. A first class farm for 320 acres, seven miles south of Moose Jaw About 30 acres has been under cultivation, it is beautifully situated and there are two wells of excellent water, will either sell the whole or half. Terms easy. For further particulars address W. S. BEYON, Moose Jaw

OCEAN TICKETS TO EUROPE.
—by—
Allan, Dominion, Beaver, White Star, Cunard, Anchor,
And all other Lines sailing from Halifax, Portland, Boston, New York, and Baltimore,
—Are on sale at the—
C. P. R. Station at Very Lowest Rates.
Ask for Sailing Lists and Rates of Fare.
Great Advantages Secured by taking Ocean Ticket from your local agent.
Great Savings effected by taking Round Trip Tickets.
Berths on any Steamer engaged without CHARGE.
Prepaid Passages arranged from any part in Europe.
Apply to your nearest Agent,
or to Robt. Kerr, G. E. Sherlock,
Gen. Pass. Agt. Winnipeg Moose Jaw.

Don't Forget to Call at
F. G. HEALEY'S
FRUIT & CONFECTIONERY
The only First-class Dealer in the City. Full line always on hand.
ALL KINDS OF SOFT DRINKS IN Connection.

FRIDAY, APRIL 25 1890

THE "TIMES"

With this issue the TIMES enters on its second year of publication. In entering on a new year a brief review of the past year may be of interest to our readers. In our introduction we stated that the aim of the TIMES would be to make known the resources and progress of the Canadian North West, and especially of the Moose Jaw district, and to be a medium for the expression of the opinions of the people on all matters affecting the North West. This we have as far as possible endeavored to carry out, and we are pleased to be able to say that the TIMES has been the means of distributing much useful and reliable information regarding this part of the North West, through the eastern provinces of the Dominion and the United States. We believe that the TIMES has been the means of inducing a number of good settlers to locate in this district, and to assist in the development of the resources of the district. Matters of local and general importance have been taken up and discussed from a standpoint, that in our opinion was for the best interests of the country. The past year has been an important one in the history of the North West, on account of the great number of questions that have come up for discussion, questions that are of vital interest to the future welfare of the country. The TIMES has never been afraid to speak out boldly in every case. On every occasion we have given our own candid unbiased opinion, without fear or favor. On the "Deadlock in the Legislative Assembly," "Separate Schools," "Dual Language," "Mormonism," "Bishop Grandin's Letters," and other question discussed, our opinions may have differed from those of some of our friends but we have always had the courage that comes from conviction. We have always claimed that the majority should rule, and that the people of the North West, should have the same right to the control, through their representatives, of the public funds, that is enjoyed by the people in the other provinces. We have advocated the abolition of Separate Schools and the Dual Language, not from any animosity to any particular race or creed, but because they are unnecessary and injurious to the North West, and opposed to the development of our British Canadian institutions. We have maintained that although the Mormons may be good farmers, they are very poor citizens, and should not be encouraged to come to the North West or allowed to introduce any of their immoral customs or doctrines among our people. On Bishop Grandin's appeal to his Compatriots for assistance against the persecution and oppression of the Department of Indian affairs, we proved conclusively that no persecution existed, and that the parties who were complaining of ill-treatment were receiving the lion's share of the patronage of the Department. We have always abstained from discussing matters about which we had no reliable information, and we are prepared to stand on the ground taken by the TIMES on all North West matters. Although Conservative in name and principle and claiming to support the general policy of the Government of Sir John Macdonald, we are sufficiently independent to expose any wrong doing that we have known to exist. Our politics are the interests of the North West first, and party afterwards. In the future the TIMES will take the same course as in the past, on North West matters. It will be our earnest endeavor to keep pace with the progress of the town and district of Moose Jaw, and give the people of Moose Jaw a much better paper than in the past. It is our intention to at as early a date as possible, make such changes in the make up of the TIMES that we may have considerable more space for North West news. A number of new features will be introduced which will we hope, make the paper more interesting. We have to thank the citizens of Moose Jaw and the farmers of the district for the liberal patronage extended to us during the past year, in the way of advertising an job work. We hope that the benefits derived have been mutual and that the cost of the advertisements have only been a small share of the profits from the increased sales. We invite correspondence on any subject affecting the interests of the district, and shall be pleased to receive items of news from all parts of the country. Very great assistance can be given us by the farmers by sending in reports weekly from their different localities. Where any settler differs from our opinion on any question, we offer him the free use of the columns of the TIMES to discuss the question and criticize our opinion.

NORTH WEST LANDS

The progress of any community and the development of a country is known better by a study of the statistics relating to settlers, and lands actually settled upon, than by large tracts of land taken possession of by corporations and colonization companies. The past year has been the best ever experienced in the history of the North West, in the matter of lands applied for by settlers. More land was applied for in 1882 and 1883, but this was chiefly for purposes of speculation. The actual number of Home-stead entries for Manitoba and the North West Territories, for 1888 was for 420,333 acres, in 1889 for 696,050 acres, an increase of 275,000 acres. Making all allowance for cancellation, estimating a family of five persons to each homestead, the land taken up is capable of sustaining a population of 20,000 people. There has also been a considerable increase in the pre-emptions. In 1888, the land pre-empted amounted to 70,521 acres, and in 1889 to 212,651 acres, an increase of 130,000 acres. The number of acres sold by the Government shows a slight decrease. In the year 1888, the sales amounted to 197, 110 acres and in 1889 to 177,092, a decrease of 20,000 acres. The increase in the number of acres entered for homestead purposes, by settlers has been gradual and continuous since 1885, in which year the amount had fallen to 219,552 acres. It was not considered advisable to hold any general sale of school lands in Manitoba or the Territories, during the past year. In the North West Territories, a sale was held at Calgary in July, of a block of 516 acres, which realized $8,265.96 or about $16 per acre. With a view of obtaining accurate information regarding the character and value of the school lands and to find out to what extent these lands were being squatted on, a system of school land inspection was established in May last, and a competent person temporarily employed as inspector. The inspection for the present is chiefly confined to school land, for which applications have been received to purchase, so that the Department would be in a better position to appraise them at a fair maximum value. The revenue from school lands in the North West Territories for the year ending 31st October, was $11,159.71. In consequence of the injury to the hay crops resulting from cutting the hay before the seed matures, instructions were given in May last that provision be made in the permits issued that no hay be cut before July 20th. The nominal charge of 10 cents per ton was not for the purpose of deriving a revenue therefrom, but for the preservation of the hay and to secure a fair distribution of the hay among the settlers, according to the number of their stock. The Commissioner of Dominion Lands has recommended to the Department of the Interior that hay lands be sold by public auction, giving as a reason that the amount of work involved in their administration is out of all proportion to the revenue derived therefrom. The public were notified by the Department that, according to law, the privilege of pre-emptions would terminate with the close of the year 1889 but that settlers who desire to increase their holdings, and have the means of farming a larger area than 160 acres, will be permitted to purchase on comparatively easy terms, the quarter section adjoining the homestead, which formerly could have been acquired by pre-emption. The number of letters patent issued by the Department in 1889, was 3282, a slight increase over that of the previous year. The number of patents cancelled was 30. The above report shows a progress that must be gratifying to all who take an interest in the settlement of the North West. From the increased number of people, who are coming into the country with the intention of making their homes in it, and the interest manifested in the matter of spreading reliable information regarding the country, the prospects for still further increase in the future are particularly assuring. Our own district has a very large proportion of the immigration and has made very satisfactory progress during the past year. Apart from the government and other lands purchased, there were three hundred and seventy one entries made for land in the Moose Jaw district during the year 1889, representing fifty-nine thousand four hundred acres.

Reason or Instinct?

"Who taught the little ant the way
To drill it—this hole?"
And helps it find without delay
The family stair hole?

Who when we dine in summer groves
Enables it to munch
In baleful, hungry, horrid droves
Upon our picnic lunch?

Who tells the sly mosquito where
A hole is in the screen
And lets it nestle in our hair
And work its drill machine?

Who has it hide behind the door
While we are wide awake,
But when we sleep and it hears no more
Its bloody thirst to slake?

Who taught the fly at early dawn
To rout us out of bed
And when in church twilight upon
The very baldest head?

FEMININE FANCIES.

Hither and Thither in the World of Art and Fashion.

The glove contrasts with the costume.

Silk gloves are now woven in one piece.

The shape of Easter eggs will be much the same as last year.

The rick-rack sunshade for next summer's use has a roll of ribbon worked basket fashion over the silver wire frame.

The Alabaster female atop of soda fountains are getting scoured.

Prospective brides may like to hear that the rice crop will be plentiful.

The old style tie, passing around the neck twice and tied in a bow, is worn again.

Point de spree lace parasols are among the newest and, perhaps, the most beautiful ones.

Violets are the Lenten flowers, but all women who wear them do not go to church.

Huge black tulle or lace hats, covered with the choicest flowers, are shown for spring wear.

New cut-glass salad bowls and bon bon boxes are called koh-i-noor because of the cutting.

The fencing craze has brought out a new gold lace pin in the form of two foils crossed.

Beaded and jet shoulder capes, as before made known, are to be among fashionable spring wraps.

Young men will be interested to hear that brown and drab colored Derbys will continue the style.

What are called altar candlesticks, very tall and of silver, have found their way to the fashionable dinner table.

One of the sensations of the spring will be the new underskirts of Roman cloth, which is striped in gold, red and black.

Black underwear has come to be regarded as an essential to a black toilet, whether for street or house.

Dark pearls, cut garnets, turquoises and opals find favor for hair ornaments and fancy girdles.

Sleeveless oriental jackets, a mass of gold or silver embroidery, have sprung into fashion for house wear, with one bound.

The long ends of mantles, wraps and visites that reach to the knees are called pans. To finish them fringing of cut garnet, filigree gold or passementerie is used.

The fashionable soup plate becomes smaller and has very little depth. One would think soup was going up in price very soon.

Walking skirts become fuller and fuller, and a decided change is taking place in the style and general effect of the "make up."

There is no end to novelties in fashion this year. When she appears in her spring outfit the girl of the period will be a brilliant sight to see

"Rats" is a technical name among cloak makers this year. Many of the jackets and wraps have high collars and sleeve heads, to support which a little rat or roll of wadding is inserted.

Bridesmaids at one of the April weddings are to wear Maud Muller hats, white tulle gowns, and will carry little gold-handled rakes. There have been bridegrooms who should have carried this implement.

On rainy days Broadway is bright with colored umbrellas. Plum blue is the most numerous; a great many tan silks are carried, and quite often the red, silver, green and gray of the machintosh is repeated overhead.

The "all over" cloak, intended for travelling and shopping, is something of a novelty. It is cut to fit like an ulster. No lining is used and the sleeves are of the bishop pattern, full at the shoulder and gathered into a wristband.

Boas have been prescribed by physicians as a preservative against la grippe. They are worn on all occasions and grace ballroom as well as dinner toilets. At the first official dinner at the Elysee Mme. Carnot kept a Russian sable boa about her neck all evening.

Some of the new face-veiling of point d'esprit is finished with a pointed edge of silver, gold or black. Among the dotted net there is a pattern in which only a few black pastille or polka dots are woven, placed so far apart as to give the piquant effect of patches.

The racks of cases in which hymnal and prayer books are carried, usually made of leather, are now shown in exhaustless and costly filigree silver. The books are also bound in metal. For the religiously inclined these novelties will be prized as Easter favors.

With the low cut dress the glove is decidedly tailor made a little vest is worn, and usually two go with the suit, one of cloth like the dress and another of Marseilles. This smart little affair consists of standing collar and a bosom five inches long, which is provided with holes to button on the dress collar.—*New York World.*

The Engineer of the Forth Bridge.

Nothing illustrates better the *perfervidum ingenium Scotorum* than the singular career of Mr. William Arrol, the contractor for the Forth Bridge, opened recently by the Prince of Wales. Mr. Arrol is one of the few canny Scots who have preferred to stay in Scotland to make his fortune, and he has not been long in achieving his object. His little dream when he once entered the auld town of Ayr, seeking occupation as a journeyman blacksmith, that thirty years after wards the townsfolk would assemble in thousands to do him honor, and present him with the freedom of the burgh. Mr. Arrol's career shows the advantages of genius and perseverance over education, as of this latter he could have had very little, seeing he commenced life as a "piecer" in a cotton mill at the age of 8. In 1866 he started business with a capital of £85, saved from his wages. With this he bought an engine at £18 and a boiler at £25. For some time his staff consisted of himself and a workman. Seventeen years after his staff consisted of 4,300, employed on the Forth Bridge! This beats anything in Smiles' Self Help, or the Lives of the Engineers. To day, the erstwhile blacksmith ought to be one of the proudest men in Scotland to see the greatest engineering triumph of the century as *fait accompli.*

His Feelings Were Hurt.

First Tramp—Bill, I'll never go to that house again. The woman there didn't get no manners whatever.

Second Tramp—What did she do? Set the dog on you?

First Tramp—Naw; but she gimme a soft biled egg, and when I asked for a nap kin, she said: "Don't be so portikler," She sin't no Christian.

"Manuprint" is the new name for the product of the typewriter.

WHY POVERTY EXISTS.

A Symposium of Opinions of Variously Eminent Men

THE BLIGHT OF WANT.

Rum, Bad Education and Laziness Heavily Debited—Rockefeller's Great Cheek—O'Reilly and McGlynn—Legislation at Fault.

The New York *World*, interested in discovering why it is that there is, every winter, an army of 100,000 idle men in that city alone, many of whose families are charges on the public charities, has submitted to a number of divines and other prominent men the question: "What, in your opinion, is the chief cause of poverty at the present time?" Our readers may find a synopsis of the answers interesting:

EDWARD ATKINSON.

"What"—Ignorance and incapacity. "Why"—Voluntary idleness.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

Lack of self-confidence is often the cause of failure. Many men seem to have no faith in themselves, consequently no assertiveness, no independence, no pluck and no push. They are afraid to stand up and speak out for themselves and prefer to lean on others. Poverty in such cases is inevitable. Lack of purpose, vacillation, want of continuity in pursuing a chosen vocation and the foolish wish to make a fortune in a day. Rum is the greatest cause of poverty; it is the cause of more poverty than all the other causes put together. When a man drinks to excess he lets go of everything. There is a vast amount of poverty caused by men who would rather loaf than work. When a man finds his mission in the world he should remain constant to it, and not leave one trade or business to engage in another for which he may be unfitted. Poverty often results from such aimlessness. But the lazy man is always a poor man.

PROF. SUMNER.

All our civilization has consisted in an attempt to get rid of poverty. The human race in possession of such resources of existence that it may keep distress and misery at arm's length, if it will energetically employ the means thus at its reach. We have paupers among us—people, that is, who cannot pay their way, cannot earn the minimum required to exist in our society. They are a burden on the rest. Such cases are accounted for either by misfortune, or folly, or vice. So long as they exist want of material comforts, which can only be won by industry, temperance, prudence, self-control and frugality, will be suffered by some, and poverty will be a phenomenon of human society.

That all should ever become rich can only be put forward as an interesting speculation, more than a practical question for the essential conditions would be that persons who fell below a standard of physical health should never marry at all; that no one should marry unless he already possessed income enough to maintain a family on the established standard of comfort; that not only crime but also vice should be pitilessly punished and rooted out by the segregation or execution of the guilty, and that all children should be educated up to the Herbert Spencer standards upon standards distinctly modern. Like all other prescriptions for the same purpose, however, this is only proposing that the society shall lift itself by its boot straps.

DIS-HEARTED PUNT O'REILLY.

The masses are poor, ignorant and disorganized, not knowing the rights of mankind on the earth, and never knowing that the world belongs to its living population, because a small class in every country has taken possession of property and government, and makes laws for its own safety and the security of its plunder, educating the masses, generation after generation, into the belief that this condition is the natural order and the law of God. By long training and submission the people everywhere have come to regard the assumption of their rulers as the law as the law of right and common sense, and their own blind instincts, which tell them that all men ought to have a place on this earth this rich planet, as the promptings of evil and disorder.

The qualities we naturally dislike and fear in a man, which tend to insure success under our present social order, namely shrewdness, hardness, adroitness, selfishness, the mind to take advantage of necessity, the will to trample on the weak in the canting name of "progress" and "civilization." The qualities we love in a man and form to us the goodness—generosity, truth, trustfulness, friendliness, unselfishness, the desire to help, the heart to pity, the mind to refuse profit from a neighbor's loss or weakness, the defence of the weak.

Our present civilization is organized injustice and intellectual barbarism. Our progress is a march of the precipice.

The Sermon on the Mount and natural justice can rule the world, or they cannot. If they can our present ruling is the invention of the devil; if they cannot the devil has a right to rule—if the people let him—but he ought not to call his rule "Christian civilization."

PROF. ADAMS.

I think we shall all be obliged to admit that poverty is one of the necessary contingencies of civilization. In a country where there is room for everyone and capable have the opportunity of rising above the indolent and incapable. Where there is perfect liberty on the part of individual men, by which men rise and others will fall. This is the result partly of superior intelligence, partly of inability and partly of error, but there can be no possibility of removing poverty by a scheme of laws and legislation which will take away opportunities. Hence it will probably always be the case, where there is the largest liberty of individual action there will be the largest inequalities among men.

Another cause of poverty is no doubt in the absence of such a legislation. It has tended, I think, in many ways to increase the opportunities of the rich and to diminish the opportunities of the poor. It is not easy to state the matter in detail, but I have no doubt the tendency during the last thirty years in this direction.

CHARLES SUTT. FORTER.

In my opinion the causes of poverty in this country are to a very large extent traceable to individuals themselves. I believe that much poverty and distress could be prevented if parents would insist that all their children, boys and girls alike, should be taught some useful and honorable means of earning their living. There is no reason why in a country so vast as ours and so sparsely populated there should be any poverty that cannot be traced to lack of thrift, or, in other words, to causes which no human law can prevent.

Although my life during the last nire months has almost been made a burden through over importunate applications of all sorts and conditions of people for employment, I am more strongly impressed than ever that the crying need to-day in this country is healthy, robust, strong and clear-minded men and women who are capable of doing something—who can, in other words, exercise alike their brain, their muscle and their skill in doing some one thing well.

PROF. ANDREWS.

It is far from clear that the deepest causes thereof do not, in spite of all our philanthropic wish to the contrary, lie in human nature itself. I, however, frankly avow my belief that a considerable part of the as present existing poverty is curable. There are dreadful inequalities in the social system which need not be there and ought not to be there. Many are very poor who deserve to be better off. The fortunes of men are not in accord with their economic deserts. I hope much from the new thought now directing itself to this subject. As the last century has been one of great advance in the physical sciences, the next is to be, I believe, one of equal or greater advance in social science.

REV. DR. LITCHMAN.

Unequal distribution of the products of labor is the chief cause of poverty at present or any other time, and the "reason why" is that when one man gets what he does not earn another man has to be robbed. The factors in the problem are rum and usury. There can be a condition—God grant it may soon come—when enterprise and labor will be identical by means of labor owning the machine of which it now forms a part.

While usury crushes enterprise, rum robs labor. They are twin agencies of hell to ruin mankind. When natural monopolies are owned by all the people, when the producer and the consumer are brought near together, when usury is eliminated and the rum fiend destroyed, only the man born tired will suffer poverty.

LABOR LEADER M'NEIL.

In a sentence I would answer that poverty is caused by the unchristian and unscientific methods of the production and distribution of wealth. Wealth is the health of society; it is that which is for the good of the people. Material wealth consists of all material things that tend to material health. There are two grand divisions of wealth—unproduced and produced wealth. The method by which wealth is controlled, value added and distribution effected is unchristian because it is unjust and inequitable, because it is unscientific because it is wasteful of human life and material.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY.

There is more productive power, and therefore more property to day than ever before. Therefore poverty should be on a decrease in the quantity of property. The cause of poverty is the unequal and unfair distribution of property, whereby those who create it obtain little of it and those who handle it become possessed of most of it.

What is the remedy? Governmental intervention, in the interest of "the general welfare," to increase the rewards of labor and decrease the accumulations of cunning. In other words, to increase the incomes of the millions and decrease the wealth of the thousands. Vast fortunes are a source of danger to the nations and a menace to republican institutions, and superfluity of wealth above a sufficiency to purchase the comforts and luxuries of life is a mark of unchristian vanity and a stepping stone, through destructive corruption of the poor, to undue power in the Government, wielded always to procure further accumulations of wealth.

REV. DR. M'ARTHUR.

Whatever may be the cause of poverty, we ought to give, and give wisely and liberally, to the poor. There is no duty urged in the Bible more frequently or emphasis in the Old Testament or the New.

REV. DR. BUCKLEY.

Forty years ago there was no need for rural poverty in the United States, except in very few cases. But with the advance of civilization we have developed an infinite variety of wants. Most of the things needful for the poor have to be obtained by money. In the country they can get them without money by barter, but in the city you cannot. This shows that poverty is caused by lack of money. Yet only those who do not work lack money. Population may be divided into three classes. Those who will not work, those who cannot work and those who would work if they could get it. Those who will not work must be lazy, beg or steal or die. As for those who want work and can't get it, from my soul I pity them. The cause of their failure is generally that they can do only one thing and that nobody wants done.

REV. DR. M'GLYNN.

The Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn says: "Poverty is chiefly caused by injustice, and the great injustice of our time is the denial to men of their God-given birthright of access to the land and its natural opportunities. Poverty is not less in one poverty anywhere if the monopolization of the land by a favored few was prevented, by the legal recognition of the truth enunciated by *Jefferson*, that the land belongs in usufruct to the living." The remedy for poverty, the one thing that would elevate the masses of men, is not charity but justice. The cry of people of the world gave the earth to any set of men, who thereby were to be able to become rich by taking pretty much all the products of labor."

DR. HAMMOND.

In my opinion the chief cause of poverty at the present time is civilization. Poverty does not exist among uncivilized people. But with refinement and education differentiation begins and then poverty makes its appearance. At first it is physical force that makes the strong seize upon their neighbor. He takes what he wants *vi et armis*, but as he becomes more refined he uses his intellect to accomplish the same end. The

THE MASK OF TYRANNY.

The Real Cause of Unequal Distribution of Wealth

NATIONALISM NOT THE REMEDY.

(William Lloyd Garrison in the April Arena.)

The Nationalist movement with its rapid increase of members and its rising literature is one that whether deserving it or not, commands public attention. Its leaders and disciples are drawn not from the victims of social wrong, but from the cultivated and well-to do people who are largely swayed by philanthropic motives. A tinge of romance gilds the new wave of socialism which has taken to itself the name. It is the sequence of a novel. When Edward Bellamy wrote his work of fiction he little dreamed that it was to be taken seriously as the gospel of a new dispensation. "Looking Backward," though happily conceived, was chiefly felicitous for its timely birth. It saw the light during a period of great social discontent and found an audience ready to be charmed with its ingenious fancy and its exalted spirit. The gentle blast of the author's bugle startled him with a thousand unexpected reverberations, and the novelist, in spite of himself, was forced to assume the role of a reformer.

The tendency of the times is nonistably towards industrial concentration. Of after another the great staple commodities of the country, subject heretofore to competitive production and distribution, fall into the control of a trust. The avowed purpose of trusts is to destroy competition, and their justification is that by the lessening of cost possible under such organization, the public shall be better and more cheaply served. Even David A. Wells, whose leaning is entirely away from state socialism, declares that "society has practically abandoned—and from the inherent necessity of the case has got to abandon, unless it proposes to war against progress and civilization—the prohibition of industrial combinations as a criminal offense."

To the producer the question of importance is: "How can competition be restricted to an extent sufficient to prevent injurious results? To the consumer, how can combination be restricted so as to secure its advantages and at the same time curb its abuses?"

And here the Nationalist steps up confidently with the answer: "Nationalize all industry." In other words, in place of many trusts substitute one which shall be the Government. Then production will be multiplied, labor never idle, and every citizen be assured a living, with a minimum of work and a maximum of leisure. The travail of the ages will then find its accomplishment and "the good time coming" will be here.

It is to be wondered at that a multitude, finding their aspirations pictured in this promise, follow the socialistic flag with enthusiasm? Or that the thousands of others who are not less idealists but more closely held by logic and reason, are slower of conversion and while looking at the plan which is to make all things new for the poor, pass the earth? As one of the latter class I make my utterance to my doubts of the new social panacea. In so doing I desire to exhibit the candor and the spirit with which certain authorities on political economy treat the question. My wish is to approach it with a sympathy that recognizes the humanitarian impulse manifesting itself in the Nationalist movement.

There is no disagreement regarding the symptoms of social discontent. In the midst of marvellous production and discovery, when the power to supply the necessities of life is far in excess of the capacity of the world's markets to absorb them—when, instead of the Malthusian fear of population pressing upon the means of subsistence, the problem is now to dispose of the surplus products we have—in the strange phenomenon of discontented labor, and widespread enforced idleness. With an unexampled increase in the world's aggregate wealth we note increasing poverty, and through unequal distribution a few hands are able to grasp the lion's share. With this the natural result of the competitive system the Nationalists would have a granite premise. But is it? Beneath the symptoms the causes lurk, and the skilful physician must probe them before presenting his remedy. Let us see if competition be the real cause of our industrial woe.

Competition at least deserves to be heard in its case in defence. It can truthfully aver that by and through its instrumentality the enterprises, inventions and material discoveries of civilization have steadily advanced. It is justified in asking that the confusion of to-day should be laid to its door and government be invoked to crush it out when mainly through the blundering policy of government the evil has been made easy come? Competition shackled and distorted is natural freedom is made the scapegoat of the oppressor.

The earth teems and smiles plenty. The fields yield abundant harvests of grain and running machinery multiplies the product of the loom, yet men and women are and freedom of exchange, the natural right of exchange under free competition is denied by law. They huddle together in cities, and barely exist because the market of the wage earner is overstocked, while all around are bountiful and unused acres, the original source of wealth, and rendered almost as inaccessible to them by monopoly as the planet Mars is by nature. Before you sentence competition first try it under the conditions of freedom.

And what records do human governments present to sustain their right to the assumption of further responsibilities? In all history, whether they have been undertaken to multiply with industrial functions, disaster has followed. The clumsy feet of legislation mark a pathway of woe. In despotic governments the people have been impoverished and fertile fields forced into sterility. In so-called free republics—for no real republic has ever yet existed—the governing power has acted on crude and havoc-making theories of commerce and finance.

Think of the irony of the proposition that a government which has strangled its foreign shipping by suicidal tariffs, and by general proposes that the people shall be robbed to pay subsidies to the owners of unprofitable vessels, should be allowed to direct all commerce! Consider for a moment the idea of the national industry in the hands of a government which heaps up millions of depreciated silver dollars just to benefit a few millionaires! With the arrangement in mighty mind on cotton to board. It should be voted leave to withdraw from powers usurped and duties incompetently performed.

It is certainly assumed by Nationalism that all will be well when government is the one grand monopolist. It is of course to be an ideal government possessed of wisdom, benevolence and the richest economic sense. But is it not patent that in a democracy the representatives of the people must reflect the intelligence of the average people? The contrast cannot be higher than its source. If men left hampered to their own devices of trades are failures, how can similar men chosen to govern for all be successes?

It does not follow that because great trusts have flourished equal management can be secured for a government trust. Ability is costly. "Wealth beyond the dream of avarice" tempts the Rockfellers to assume the cares of the Standard Oil Company, and if the managers were chosen by popular vote how long would the trust live? The great captains of industry are not to be had for the asking. They are as rare as the great authors, generals and statesmen. The genius to grasp opportunities and to co-ordinate masses of material and armies of men in harmonious production cannot be commanded by popular vote. Tested by our present representatives, what industrial success could be produced with the president who characterizes economic thinkers and observers as "student of maxims and not of markets"; and of a Secretary of State chosen to match Mr. Gladstone in discussion, who supposes that foreign imports are paid with gold coin, and not with exported products of domestic industry?

Nationalism says, "competent or incompetent, all should share alike." Then the idler, unless idleness is eliminated from the race, must eat the bread the worker creates. But nature, which is wiser, refuses the food until it is earned. In Emerson's words, "She gives him no rest until this is done; she starves, taunts and threatens with want, and at last with laughter, friends, sleep and daylight, until he has fought his way to his own loaf." Necessity is the stimulus of energy and the guarantee of accomplishment.

But it is profitless to criticise possible results which are of necessity a matter of surmise. The advocate of the scheme sees many reasons for its success not discernible to the critic's eye. If you affirm that self interest is the spur of endeavor, you will be informed by Nationalists that there will give way to unselfish devotion to the public interest. If you suggest that by making no discrimination in the reward, ability and self-denial will be discouraged in a greater ratio than the reserve qualities will be encouraged, you are assured that the trust ideal will be found on the Christian basis of human brotherhood, and the strong should deem it a duty to share equally with the weak, as if all were of the same family. In short, the necessary conditions of success are fulfilled, our race must have attained the perfection which we paint as Heaven.

The Nationalist claims that the equality of human condition through law. Were such equality attainable, who can compute its results? Who can be a beautiful for it? How much individual character, what incentives to exertion, what suppression of personal force? "If men should take them seriously as ideals," says Emerson, "and leave off aiming to be rich, the moralists would rush to rekindle at all hazards this love of power in the people, into civilization and the Christian faith."

Is it not better to attempt the equality of opportunity, which is practical, leaving resulting conditions to the law of nature which is unchangeable and universal? The base of all political efforts is the contemplation of results rather than the principles by which alone they can be reached. Statesmen wrecks themselves on expedients, while true reformers are successful by adhering to principle, uncontrolled for the consequences. Nationalism faith has no uncertainty. Its not national. Its tremendous assertion of a mighty hope," to borrow Mr. Bellamy's phrase, turns occupied with a study of the year 2,000 than with a scientific investigation of the violated laws which cause our present social misery? A movement which affirms that the remedy for human condition is the primal social evil ought first to justify its dogma.

Too much has to be taken for granted in the Bellamy scheme. While it is obvious that trusts and combinations both of capital and labor mark the social tendency of to-day, they are but the expression of conditions which the competitive spirit with which certain authorities on political economy treat the question. My wish is to approach it with a sympathy that recognizes the humanitarian impulse manifesting itself in the Nationalist movement.

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GLORIOUS WAR.

The Reason Why ar Englishman Decided Not to Fight

The following extracts from a speech delivered many years ago in Exeter Hall, Hull, England. It is a workingman named Scholey, and reported in the *Christian Arbitrator*, may be found useful to some body about to apply as a public platform, which seeks to lift the burden from industry and place it upon land values, which are created and belong of right to the people, a nationalist, drawn itself in supposing the movement to be in the direction of Government monopoly. Its purpose is far otherwise, and all is requests of Government at to see to it, that what is by nature intended for the use of all shall not be seized and held for speculation in the interests of the few. It is an anti-socialistic movement.

It is vain to look to dynasties or popular governments for initiative progress of reform which they only reflect and register. Individual freedom will alone bring the ideal government.

"For always in thine eyes, O Liberty!
Shines that high light whereby the world is saved;
And though thou slay us, we will trust in thee."

A Forgetful Husband's Fate.

Mrs. B. F. Mallory, who resides in a little town in South Carolina, was blessed with a husband who was really no better nor worse than the average man. His moral character was unexceptionable. He would, it is true, when he went to the theatre with his wife, go down the aisle to the seats on the pretext of having to "see a man"; but as dramatic entertainments were scarce in that place, and the hour commonly spent attended them whenever the opportunity was presented, Mrs. Mallory was not inclined to look too severely upon this weakness. He did drink, it is true, but not to excess, or more

THE CANADA PERMANENT

LOAN & SAVINGS CO.

Is now prepared to receive applications for Loans in the town of Moose Jaw and Moose Jaw District. Loans made on **Improved**

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TOWN -:- PROPERTY.

For further particulars apply to

WM. GRAYSON,

Agent.

MISS D. BATTELL, DRESSMAKER. Tailoring System used. All work promptly and neatly done. River street, west.

TOWN LOCALS.

FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1890.

Mr. William Grayson visited Regina on Thursday.

Rev. Dr McLean lectured in Broadview on Wednesday evening, on "Paddle your own canoe".

Miss Mary Alexander took charge of the Buffalo Lake school last Monday morning.

WANTED—Class in Music. Apply to Miss M. E. Wilson, Main Street, Moose Jaw.

Caron School opened on April 15th, with Miss Alma McLeod as teacher.

Rev. W. E. Brown held service at the English Village, last Sunday morning.

Mr. J. E. Battell, returned on Tuesday from Ontario, with a car load of horses and settlers' effects.

WANTED—Class in Music. Call on Miss Ada Hunt, at Mrs. Lillis's, Moose Jaw.

Seeding operations are being pushed vigorously forward, this week, by the farmers of the district.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO LADIES. Just arrived, a very fine assortment of Silverware at J. McCAULEY'S Jewellery Store. Call and see it.

Mr. J. E. Battell returned on Tuesday from Ontario, with a car load of stock and settlers' effects.

Rev. Dr. Sparling of Wesley College, Winnipeg, will address a meeting in the Methodist Church on Thursday evening, May 8th, in the interest of the college.

Go to Bellamy's for the Celebrated Doherty Organ, Evan's Piano and White's Sewing Machine.

The Ladies' Aid Society of St. John the Baptist Church, will hold an "apron sale" and tea, on Wednesday evening, May 7th. See bills for further particulars.

FARMERS AND STOCK DEALERS—Insure your Live Stock in the Lion Provident Live Stock Association. Six of the best Fire Insurance Companies in Canada, represented.
R. L. ALEXANDER, Agent

Rev. J. M. Harriston of Regina, will [illegible] right then go ahead."

The foundation for Mr. C. A. Gass' new implement warehouse on Main Street, is completed. The erection of the building will be proceeded with at once.

Messrs. Lafferty & Moore, Bankers, having moved into their office, in the Grayson Block, are prepared to carry on a general commercial and loaning business.
G. W. LAFFERTY, Manager.

Messrs W. C. Sanders, Buffalo Lake, H. Dorrell, 30-18-26, and J. W. MacIntosh were sworn in as J. P.'s before Hon. Judge Richardson of the Supeme Court on the 8th inst, at Moose Jaw.

PARTIES wishing to purchase Good Working Oxen should apply to G. M. Annable. Ten First Class Teams of Oxen for sale.

Mr. Spicer, a student from Albert College, Belleville, arrived in Moose Jaw last Friday morning. He will have charge of the country work of the Methodist church under the superintendency of Dr. McLean.

FOR SALE—A House and Lot—will be sold very cheap. Possession given April 1, for further particulars apply to
H. C. BATTELL, Moose Jaw.

The Quarterly Official Board of the Methodist Church will meet in the church on Saturday May 3rd at 2 o'clock, for the transaction of important business.

It is expected that the largest review of troops ever held in Canada will take place in Montreal on the Queen's birthday, in honor of the visit of the Duke of Connaught.

Soft Coal $7.00 per ton at J. T. SIMPSON'S.

All persons having farms to sell or to rent are requested to hand in all particulars to Seymour N. de P. Green general agent, Moose Jaw.—4/9.

A Colorado rancher for weeks suffered from what seemed a huge carbuncle on his heel. When it broke a rifle bullet passed out. The bullet was received between the hip and knee at the battle of Antietam.

The following candidates were nominated to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the death of W. G. Perley M. P. for Ottawa: C. H. MacIntosh, Conservative, Chrysler, Grit, Hay, Equal Righter. Christie withdrew and declared his intention to support MacIntosh, whose election is now assured. The election takes place on the 26th inst.

The bankrupt stock and book accounts of Annable & Co. were sold by public auction, as advertised in the TIMES, on Wednesday last, by H. C. Battell, assignee. The book accounts amounting to about $1700, were sold at 15 cents in the $, and the stock of Dry Goods, Groceries etc. for 71½ cents. Mrs. J. E. Annable was the purchaser. Several gentlemen from Winnipeg and some of local merchants made bids on the stock.

Navigation on the upper Canadian lakes will open about May 1st.

A meeting of the Moose Jaw Base Ball Club will be held at the C. P. R. Library room at 20 o'clock Tuesday evening, April 22nd. All members are requested to attend.
G. L. SHERLOCK, Secy.

Much dissatisfaction is expressed by the farmers at the non-arrival of the Strychnine provided by the North West Government for gopher poison. We hope that it will be sent as soon as possible, as the present is the most suitable time to get rid of these pests, one dead gopher in the spring is worth a dozen killed later on in the season.

The C. P. R. Co. are laying out and preparing the ground for a fine garden in the reserve alongside the railway track east of the station. Through the kindness of Mr. T. E. Birbeck we have received a plan of the proposed garden. In the centre of the garden will be a flower garden artistically arranged as a quarterfoil, with a fountain at the head A strip six feet wide, surrounding the garden, will be filled with trees and flowers. The intervening space to the centre flower plot will be occupied with vegetables. The Moose Jaw garden will be one of the best along the line of railway and will be not only a credit to the company but an ornament to the town.

A meeting of the subscribers to the Moose Jaw Cemetery Company was held in Annable's Hall on Monday evening, for the purpose of organizing and for the election of officers. Mr. J. H. Ross was elected chairman and H. McDougall Secretary. The committee appointed at last meeting reported having procured the necessary subscribers and complied with the provisions of the Cemetery Ordinance. A plot of ten acres of land was purchased from Mr. Thomas Healey on n w ¼ 24-16-26, just east of the townsite of Moose Jaw. The election of Directors was then proceeded with and Messrs T. W. Robinson, T. E. McWilliams, R. H. Riddell, J. E. Annable and H. McDougall were elected to hold office until next annual meeting. The ground will be surveyed off into plots and a map drawn out at once.

The regular meeting of the Moose Jaw School Board was held in the school building on Friday evening last. Present Messrs Hannah, McDougall, McDonald and Robinson. Chairman Hannah reported having purchased the Miller property adjoining the school ground, for $155, and having re-sold the building to Mr. G. W. Kent for $125. Mr. Kent who was present stated that when he purchased the building he was not aware that it was grouted, and that on that account it would be more difficult to move. He asked that the Board consider the matter of reducing the price on that account The Board decided that under the circumstances they could not make any reduction in the price agreed upon. The following accounts were ordered to be paid, R. Baxter, $3.00, for ice; T. W. Robinson $16.05, for window blinds for school building; Smart Manufacturing Co. $65.00 for school furniture; W. Grayson $15.00, for legal services; W. Hannah $2.00, for services as Returning Officer re voting on school By law. The Secretary reported that he had received from the Trustees of the townsite a deed of lots 34, 35, 36, 37, 38 and 39, in Block 91, as a free gift to the Board for school purposes. The Secretary reported receipt of $425, from the Treasurer being the Government grant for the quarter ending on March 31st Mr. Brass submitted plans for water closets which he had been asked by the Board to prepare, the consideration of which was laid over until next meeting of the Board.

SASKATOON

The first train of the season from Regina to the end of the track on the Regina and Long Lake R. R. pulled out from the yard on the 11th inst, Track laying begins immediately.

C. E. Biggar C. E. of a survey party arrived here this week from Moose Jaw. The party had a rough passage across the plains from Moose Jaw, taking 17 days to accomplish the journey. Mr. Biggar will survey a line of railway from here to Battleford for the G. N. W. Central Company and says the road between those points will be pushed vigorously as soon as the survey is completed

BOHARM SPARKS

The Farmers are busy now sowing their grain. Nearly double the acerage of last year will be sown in this locality.....One of the most pleasing features on the prairie this spring is to see on almost every homestead, a beautiful sheet of water that fills up the dams and reservoirs, constructed last summer, and on which the wild fowl sport themselves daily. Three of those sheets of water are large enough for Haulan to row his famous scull upon. One of them is the range dam and the other two are on the farms of Messrs B. Smith and J. A. Hill. We think that the public funds could not be expended in a better manner than in building as many of these dams as possible at different points in the district. One place we might suggest where one of these dams would be a great convenience to the farmers travelling to and from town is on the road allowance, near the Saskatoon trail, along the east side of Mr. Hiram Cline's farm, 6-17-26, north west of town.... The settlers keep pouring in upon us yet, bringing farming outfits with them. They all seem highly pleased with our beautiful rolling prairie. They come this time of all ages, sexes and names, ancient and modern..... Presbyterian services will shortly be held here for the summer months. Mr. Gunn, a College student from Winnipeg will have charge.

Coming Events.

Coming consumption is foreshadowed by a hacking cough, night sweats, pain in the chest, etc, etc. Arrest its progress at once by taking Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, which never fails to cure coughs, colds, bronchitis, hoarseness, etc., and even in confirmed consumption affords grateful relief.

How Dyspepsia is cured.

I suffered from dyspepsia, and was weak and miserable with what the doctor said was nervous debility. Seeing Burdock Blood Bitters advertised I tried it, and after taking three bottles feel perfectly restored to health. MRS. J. H. SNIDER, Kleinburg, Ont.

A Cure for Rheumatism.

I can recommend Hagyard's Yellow Oil as a sure cure for rheumatism. I had it for some time, and was cured by using part of one bottle. I can also recommend it for chilblains, burns, frost bites, sprains, bruises, etc.
MRS. H. PROUDLOCK, Glen Almond, Ont.

Agent Kerr on Immigration.

St. Paul Pioneer Press: General Passenger Agent Kerr, of the Canadian Pacific, was down from Winnipeg yesterday. Speaking of the prospects for business, he said they could not be better. Everything points a large influx of people into Manitoba and the Canadian North West Territories. Already their has been a large movement of people. They are coming from all sections of the continent, and are settling along the line from Winnipeg west. Foreign immigration will not set in until the opening of the St. Lawrence. The Canadian Pacific, Mr. Kerr also says, is doing a very large Puget Sound Passenger business in connection with the Great Northern. These two roads from what is known as the Manitoba-Pacific route. Their equipment is the equal of any in the country, while their rates are less than over the all-American lines. The longer time necessary by this route, Mr. Kerr affirms, is not sufficient to cut any figure, and is fully offset by the differential rate allowed.

Left a Legacy.

Last winter left a legacy of impure blood to many people, causing tired feelings, lack of energy, indigestion, constipation, biliousness, etc. From 1 to 4 bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters never fails to cure any of the foregoing diseases by unlocking the secretions and removing all impurities from the system.

Can You do Better

When attacked by croup, sore throat, colds, rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains, bruises, burns or any kind of pain or soreness, can you do better than use Hagyard's Oil? It is magical in its power over pain, and is the safest and best remedy where soreness and inflammation exist.

Living in a Fool's Paradice.

Many neglect slight symptoms of disease, hoping that nature will restore health. True nature will aid, but she must also be aided by using Burdock Blood Bitters, from 1 to 2 bottles of which is sufficient to cure any ordinary case of impure blood, constipation, dyspepsia, liver complaint, kidney complaint, debility, etc.

FOR SALE.

About 650 Ewes with Lamb.
650 Last years Lambs and 22 rams.
Two Span of mares.
Two yearling mare colts.
Two New Wagons, 2 Set double harness.
Two Sets Single Harness
One buck board, one cutter.
One Binder.
One Seed Drill.
One Plow.
One Set Scales, capacity 6,000 Pounds.
One Set Scales capacity 600 pounds.
and other farming implements too numerous to mention.

Apply to DONALD MCLEAN,
Sec 10, 17, 26.
P. O. Box 9, Moose Jaw.

NOTICE!

Owners of dogs must procure tags for same before May 1st, otherwise the By-law will be strictly enforced.
H. WALKER, Constable.

B. B. B.

Burdock Blood Bitters

Is a purely vegetable compound, possessing perfect regulating powers over all the organs of the system, and controlling their secretions. It so purifies the blood that it

CURES

All blood humors and diseases, from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore, and this combined with its unrivalled regulating, cleansing and purifying influence on the secretions of the liver, kidneys, bowels and skin, render it unequalled as a cure for all diseases of the

SKIN

From one to two bottles will cure boils, pimples, blotches, nettle rash, scurf, tetter, and all the simple forms of skin disease. From two to four bottles will cure salt rheum or eczema, shingles, erysipelas, ulcers, abscesses, running sores, and all skin eruptions. It is noticeable that sufferers from skin

DISEASES

Are nearly always aggravated by intolerable itching, but this quickly subsides on the removal of the disease by B.B.B. Passing on to graver yet prevalent diseases, such as scrofulous swellings, humors and

SCROFULA

We have undoubted proof that from three to six bottles used internally and by outward application (diluted if the skin is broken) to the affected parts, will effect a cure. The great mission of B. B. B. is to regulate the liver, kidneys, bowels and blood, to correct acidity and wrong action of the stomach, and to open the sluice ways of the system to carry off all clogged and impure secretions, allowing nature thus to aid recovery and remove without fail

BAD BLOOD

Liver complaint, biliousness, dyspepsia, sick headache, dropsy, rheumatism, and every species of disease arising from disordered liver, kidneys, stomach, bowels and blood. We guarantee every bottle of B. B. B. Should any person be dissatisfied after using the *first* bottle, we will refund the money on application personally or by letter. We will also be glad to send testimonials and information proving the effects of B. B. B. in the above named diseases, on application to T. MILBURN & CO., Toronto, Ont.

Miners, Farmers, Mechanics, etc.

IF YOU ARE RUPTURED OR DEFORMED

Send direct to the largest, oldest and most reliable establishment of the kind in Canada. CLUB FEET, SPINAL DISEASE AND RUPTURE a specialty. Send 6c stamp for valuable information of a system which took 20 years to perfect. Will supply you by mail at Toronto prices with Trusses. Every order made especially for each case and sent same day. A supply of Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, Elastic Stockings, Abdominal and Uterine Supporters, Batteries, Crutches, etc. always in stock. Promptness, honorable dealing, and the very best goods, have made my name [illegible]

Address CHAS. BUTTRES
Surgical Mechanical Expert,
131 KING STREET WEST, - TORONTO, ONTARIO

THE GREATEST CHANCE

Ever Witnessed in Moose Jaw

FOR BARGAINS

At ANNABLE & CO's Store

Dry Goods,

Clothing,

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

WALL PAPER, STATIONERY,

AND GROCERIES.

Hundreds of things will be Sold at Half Price. Come early and Secure Bargains.

M. E. ANNABLE.

Spring Tailoring!

Something entirely New and Different from other Seasons in

SUITINGS,

OVERCOATINGS,

PANTINGS, ETC.

CHAS. C. CAMERON,

MAIN STREET, - - MOOSE JAW.

BACK AGAIN

IN THE OLD STAND,

J. M. SIMINGTON wishes to inform the people of Moose Jaw and vicinity that he has opened out a Bakery and Butcher Shop in the old stand at the cornsr of Main and River Streets where he will be pleased to see all his old customers, and as many new ones as possible.

Choice Meats of All Kinds on Hand.

Fish and Game in Season.

Special Rates to Hotels and Section Houses.

J. M. SIMINGTON.

NEW CASH GROCERY!

Corner Main and River Streets.

EVERYTHING NEW AND FRESH.

—SEE OUR GOODS—

CALL AND GET PRICES.

J. E. WELSH, PROP.

G. M. ANNABLE

—Importer and Dealer in—

Heavy Draught & Carriage Horses

—A Number of—

BROOD MARES,

PONIES,

WORKING OXEN,

MILCH COWS

always on hand—FOR SALE.

G. M. ANNABLE

PROVIDENT LIFE

—AND—

LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION,

TORONTO ONT.

The most successful Association in Canada.

Second Year's Income, $33,694,85
Amount of Claims Paid, $,399,54

R. L. ALEXANDER AGENT.

—Agent for—

Tomb Stones, Head Stones, &c.

STRAYED—Come on the premises of the undersigned on or about Dec. 21st, one pony, brown, branded, inverted pear on nigh hip, has sore back. C. E. RIDDEN.

STRAYED—Came on the premises of the undersigned about the 21st of April, one Bay Mare White on hind foot. Owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses.
WM. WALSH.

SETTLERS, SETTLERS,

Call and See my Stock of

STOVES! STOVES

Furniture, before buying elsewhere.

Eavetroughing, Roofing and General Jobbing promptly attended to.

JOHN BRASS,

Main Street. Opposite Post Office.

Farmers! Farmers!

DON'T BUY UNTIL YOU SEE

WALSH'S

WORKING OXEN & IMPORTED HORSES

The Celebrated Imported Shire Stallion "BAY PRINCE"

Imported Clyde, "Young Royal Exchange."

HIGH STREET MOOSE JAW

R. BOGUE,

HARDWARE,

GROCERIES,

AND PROVISIONS

DRY GOODS,

A Complete Stock of Settlers' Supplies Always on Hand

A Good ORGAN For Sale, CHEAP.

Corner Main and High Streets. Moose Jaw

JOHN BELLAMY

— Has Just Received —

A CAR LOAD OF FURNITURE,

From Ontario. Also a New Stock of

WINDOW SHADES AND ROLLERS

THE STORE

Is the place to buy

DRY GOODS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, BOOTS and SHOES, &c.

Settlers : Effects : A : Specialty

FARMERS' PRODUCE BOUGHT AT HIGHEST MARKET PRICE.

FELIX PLANTE,

MAIN STREET, MOOSE JAW